

- (i) Working Group on Processes
  - (ii) Working Group on Information Technology
  - (iii) Working Group on Fraud Detection and Grievances
  - (iv) Working Group on Awareness Generation
  - (v) Working Group on Institutional Arrangements
  - (vi) Working Group on Continuum of Care.
- (c) Yes.

(d) The meeting of the working groups took place during two days' National Consultation held on 15-16 February, 2018. The groups had detailed deliberations on various aspects relating to implementation of the scheme. Best practices for processes like beneficiary identification, hospital empanelment, hospitalization services, grievance redressal mechanisms, IT infrastructure etc. were identified. States also shared the current challenges being faced and the way forward.

#### **Neo-natal mortality**

†3623. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that six lakh children died annually within 28 days of their birth in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per Sample Registration System, 2016 report of Registrar General of India, the Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) for India is 24 per 1000 live births and this translates in to estimated 5.9 lakhs newborn deaths in 2016.

(c) Health is a state subject, however to reduce Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission (NHM) being implemented by States/UTs are as follows:—

- (1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.

- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.
- (3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Mothers’ Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to two years) through mass media campaigns and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. “Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush” was launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.
- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (6) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

- (7) Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote healthy practices and create awareness to generate demand and improve service uptake.
- (8) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential new-born care.

**Eliminating malaria from the country**

3624. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has been central to the fight against malaria, since the beginning of the battle;
- (b) whether at the East Asia Summit in 2015, Honble Prime Minister had committed India to eliminating malaria by 2030, and last year, India launched its National strategic plan for malaria elimination; and
- (c) if so, the details of steps being taken to smoke out malaria from the country even before 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHEI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Fight against malaria was initiated in the year 1953 with the formation of National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) which is now subsumed under National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP).

(b) Yes. Hon'ble Prime Minister at the 13th ASEAN-India Summit and 10th East Asia Summit held in 2015 in Kulala Lumpur endorsed the call of eliminating malaria by 2030. India launched the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (2016-2030) in 2016 which was followed by National Strategic Plan (NSP 2017-2022) for malaria elimination, in July 2017.

(c) The details of steps being taken to eliminate malaria from the country are as under:—

- The National Framework for Malaria Elimination (2016-30) was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in February, 2016.